[72 cont.]

101 and the Reef Islands (2) lying to the northeast, are included un-

2. Here, too, it seemed advantageous to group them together under this name and to drop the designations "Swallow Islands" and "Duff Islands."

der the name Santa Cruz Islands. Utupua, lying between Vanikoro and Ndeni, which belongs to the group geographically, is little known (3). Tikopia, which is not far to the east, is

[113]

3. Cf. Dillon, Voyage aux iles de la Mer du Sud [Voyage to the South Sea Islands], II, p. 286. Markham, The Cruise of the Rosario, pp. 167 f. Moresby, Discoveries and Surveys, p. 89.

197 completely Polynesian (4). By contrast the very fragmented lan-

[113]

4. Above all, Dillon, pp. 133 ff. Dumont D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, V, pp. 109 ff.

guages of Vanikoro and Ndeni prove to be non-Polynesian, more
• 144 accurately belonging to the Melanesian group (5), just as physically

5. Codrington, The Melanesian Languages, pp. 486 ff. Gaimard in D'Urville, pp. 338 ff.; also p. 217. Lesson, "Vanikoro et ses Habitants," Revue d'Anthropologie, V, pp. 257 f. (With the exception of the anthropological and linguistic data, he gives, on the whole, little that is not found in D'Urville, and what little there is often is somewhat summarily stated.) Cf. also Dalrymple, An historical collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean, I, p. 153, and Dillon, pp. 270, 292.

[113]

[114]

[113]

[72 cont.]
•144 the population, with its predominantly dark skin and curly hair, [73] contrasts with the Polynesians (1). To be sure, on Ndeni

1. Sainson in D'Urville, p. 355. Lesson in Revue d'Anthropologie, V, pp. 254 ff., compares the Vanikorese particularly with the New Caledonians. For Utupua, cf. Moresby, p. 89.

[114]

there is also a light-skinned, straight-haired type (2), which

[113]

2. Carteret in Hawkesworth, An account on the voyages undertaken by the order of His present Majesty for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, I, pp. 348, 359. Labillardière, Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse, II, p. 355. Dillon, p. 311. Markham, p. 164. The population of Ndeni, although essentially limited to the coast, nevertheless seems to be denser than that of Vanikoro, whose total number Dillon, p. 276, and Quoy (in D'Urville), p. 361, estimate at 1,000, whereas D'Urville, p. 213, estimates it at 1,200 to 1,500, while according to Dillon, p. 170, the largest tribe did not have more than 46 warriors. Cf. also the numerous individual data in D'Urville, pp. 150 ff., and Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 254.

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197 seems to predominate on the Reef Islands. On individual islands of this partial group, as on Nukapu, a Polynesian dialect predominates; others, such as Nufiloli, belong to Melanesia lin-
000 guistically (3). [Fig. 2 appears here.] In any case, culturally

3. Burney, A chronological history of the

3:Davenport E-5 (1960-1969)1982
CH13 Santa Cruz CH13

[795(D)]

131 are scattered over some 15,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean just north of the New Hebrides Islands. Santa Cruz, a volcanic island, is the largest in the group as well as its financial center. About 25 miles to the north is a chain of small coral islets called the Reef Islands, and midway between these and Santa Cruz [133] is Tinakula, a volcano too spectacularly [361] active for human settlement. The Duff Islands, 60 miles northeast of the Reefs, are remnant peaks of a narrow volcanic ridge. The only other large islands of the group are Utupua and Vanikoro, respectively some 40 and 60 miles south of Santa Cruz.

177 Partly as the result of a long history of inhospitality to visiting mariners and missionaries, the islands were left pretty much to themselves even through the first two decades of this century, when colonial powers were asserting dominion over other islands in the Pacific. It was not until 1923 that the British assumed [648] direct administration of the islands, which they had claimed since 1899, and only since World War II has the Santa Cruz group actually been drawn into the 161 current of world affairs. Today some 7,000 people inhabit the islands, most of them concentrated along the north coast of Santa Cruz and in the eastern Reef Islands. The people of the Duffs ●144 and the western Reefs speak a Polynesian language and are racially similar 197 to the Polynesians of the central Pacific islands. The darker Melanesians of the eastern Reefs and Santa Cruz itself speak four local languages that constitute an independent language family. Melanesians also live on Utupua and Vanikoro, but their three languages belong to the large Malayo-Polynesian 184 family. The cultures of Santa Cruz and 436 the islands north of it are similar in spite 438 of language and racial differences, and it is through this area that the red-